French Handmade Lingerie.

At \$1.00 - French Percale, handscalloped, the front effectively hand-embroidered.

At \$2.50-Fine French Nainsook, laundered, exquisitely embroidered, English hand evelets and ribbon drawstrings.

Corset Covers.

At \$1.50- "French" Nainsook, hand-scalloped.

At \$2.50—"French" Nainsook, hand-scalloped and embroidered, English eyelets,

At \$3.00-Fine "French" Nainsook, handembroidered, hand eyelets, scallops and French dots; ribbon draw-

Sorosis Boots \$3.50. Patent Leather Walking Shoes-Style No. 125, the lace; style No.

126, the button. Imported Patent Leather retains its luster better than all others; have duil kid tops, slight exten-sion edges and military heels; very styligh; AAA to D, all sizes; equally as good as any shoe that would cost you \$5 elsewhere; come and be properly fitted.

Sorosis Price \$3.50 Sold exclusively by S., V. & B.

Children's and Infants' Headwear.

From 50c to \$16.50

Many effective novelties for fall, both in the "Imported" and "Do-mestic." Exclusive patterns and choice materials are displayed. At 50c-Silk, neatly tucked and fin-

At \$1.00-Embroidered China Silk. At \$1.00 to \$2.50-Hand-crocheted silk caps, some silk lined, others with hand-crocheted zephyr lin-

At \$3.75 French hand-made, or-gandie, tucks and lace insertion; dainty ribbon bows and chiffon ruche.

Also separate interlinings for the muslin caps, in pink, blue and white, at 50c.

Outing Flannel.

High-grade quality of Outing Flannel will be on display in the Basement Salesroom to-day. Flannels suitable for nightgowns, pajamas, skirts, etc.; a soft nap and very durable. This is the time to buy, and we are ready for you with the most complete line ever shown in this city.

These particular goods are 29 inches wide.

10c Yard

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. Shige Nagano, Japanese girl, killed by treet car, was buried with Buddhist cer-

Youthful robbers held up a man. William Hunt of Eureka, Kax, climbs

up and down the greasy ropes of a Union

Station elevator to escape from policemen

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

tion which lies ahead for the English

Indians are gathering on the Nez Perces

Reservation to elect a new chief and hold

H., is drowned off Harbor Heights while

The New York stock market was

irregular throughout the last week, and there is extreme difficulty in telling what

Six persons are badly injured in a wreck

wife of a vice president of the Pere Mar-

quette Raffroad, is dead from her inturies.

the promises made by the new Russia

ment of the poorer classes of Jews are the

high in the Empire since the inauguration

dead from Bright's disease at New York.

Judge Parker's letter of accentant

marters, deals with the leading question

did and straightforward

f the day in a manner convincingly can

Foreign delegates to the International ton for New York, having practically com-

they are still the guests of the United

SPORTING. Browns and Senators break even in double-header, each team scoring a 1 to 0 Barklyite should win the feature race

St. Louis has now become the Mecca

Popular interest in proposed pool cham

FOREIGN.

Peace has been agreed upon between the

Uruguayan Government and the rebels, but the financial outlook is bad, owing

pected from representatives of foreign

ciation suggests that a financial council be established to govern expenditures of the Island and that a semi-independent

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Sept. 3.-Arrived: Bretagne,

Liverpool, Sept. 31.-Arrived: Cedric.

New York, via Queenstown; Etruria, New

York, via Queenstown; Parisian, Mon-

Moville, Sept. 25 .- Arrived: Columbia, New York, for Glasgow (and proceeded). Southampton, Sept. 25.—Arrived: Ger-

Glasgow, Sept. 21.—Sailed: Sicilian, Mon treal (and passed Inistrabuli 25tb). bourg. Sept. 25.-Sailed: Bremen

Schueddig for Representative.

Charles Schueddig of the Twenty-third Ward, is said to be slated for the nomina-

stown, Sept. 25.—Salled: Campania

pt. 35.-Sailed: Graf Walderse

Representative by the Republic-the Second District. This district

pionship is growing daily.

legislative body be formed.

from Bremen, New York.

from Liverpool, New York.

from Hamburg, New York,

a feast and dance.

dng people on both sides of the At-

ral W. P. Chadwick of Exeter, N.

Drawers-A special value.

At \$2.95—Fine "French" Nain-sook, full umbreila ruffle, hand-scalloped and embroid-ered, headed with hand-briar stitching At 98c-Our usual value hand-scalloped Drawer.

Night Cowns.

At \$6.50—Fine French Nain-scok Silpover, handsomely embroidered, hand eye-lets and ribbon drawstrings, hand-scalloped neck, sleeves scalloped and

Other Gowns up from \$1.00.

White Petticoats.

Mainly hand-embroidered, some lace-trimmed; absolutely the greatest variety and best values ever shown in St. Louis. own for the first time to-day.

FASCINATING. The Displays of New Merchandise.

To-day we show late styles from Paris-New Millinery. New Laces, Veilings, Costumes, etc. Visitors are welcome.

Fall Dressing Sacques.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, fitted back, full front, high neck, turndown collar, trimmed in two silk frogs and crochet edge-colors: gray..... \$1.00

Elderdown Sacques, fitted back, full front, large square sailor collar trimmed in Persian border and bound in satin-colors: \$1.50 pink, blue, gray and red.

French Flannel Kimono Sacques, trimmed in embroidered bandcolors: light blue, pink, \$4.50

At \$30.00 -New 33-in. Pleated Coat with yoke of

panne cheviot; colors black and brown;

Eiderdown Bath Robe, made with large sailor collar, trimmed in folds of satin, bell sleeves, bound in satin, heavy wool cord-colors: pink, blue, gray and \$4.75

Eiderdown Kimono, bound in satin, with pocket and heavy wools gray and red \$5.50

Elderdown Bath Robe, with large sailor collar, trimmed in Persian, Persian band on sleeves, pocket and down the front - colors: red, gray and

\$2 Dress Goods \$1.

Splendid Fall Materials. We were fortunate to get this lot of dress goods. They are all wool, real Scotch Sultings; 48 inches wide, in green, brown and gray; little cheeks, broken plaids and fisks effects: Walking Skirts and Walking Suits, also tailor costumes, call for this same material. Regularly it would cost you \$2 a yard; on sale to-day.

\$1.00

An Odd Lot of Corsets

Fine imported corsets in the latest Parisian models, of handsome broches, whalebone filled; sizes broken: for this reason we have re-\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 values

For \$4.95

on Sale.

11-4 Fancy Stripe Cotton Blan kets 11.25 pa 16-4 White Wool Blankets assorts borders 13.00 pair 10-4 White Wool Blankets, blue and pink borders \$3.00 pair 10-4 White Wool Blankets, blue and pink borders \$3.75 pair 10-4 White All-Wool California Blankets \$3.00 pair

Important Sale of Tailor-Made Walking Suits.

Exceptional Values—All This Season's Popular Styles.

At \$17.50 All-Wool Black, Blue and Brown Cheviot and Fancy Mixtures in collarless belted coat style; some with velvet collars and cuffs. Sizes 34 to 42.

Winter Coats.

To-day we make our first showing of

staple Winter Wraps in recognized

styles for this season, of various models,

Prices......\$17.50 to \$65.00

At \$22.50-Fine Black, Blue and Brown Cheviot, new collarless coat style, one-half belted back, coat taffeta lined, skirt side-pleated.

At \$25.00 New 30-in.Collarless Coat; fitted back, loose front; back, front and sleeves sidepleated; velvet cuff; black, blue, brown; coat taffeta lined; all sizes.

skirt pleated to match coat; satin or taffeta lined; all sizes. Direct Importa- Silk Shawls.

Costumes for Fall.

The materials most favored are Eolians, Chiffon, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Lace Net and Veilings. All are represented in the collection in style for street, reception and evening wear at prices

Dressy Carriage and Street Wraps of Lace, Velvet; \$35 to \$150

In cream and black-

\$1.50 to \$9.00 Wool Knit Shawls, various designs and sizes, cream and black-\$1.00 to \$7.50 Embroidered Silk Shawls, 36 to 60 in. square-\$5.00 to \$30.00

Blankets for Monday.

A full assortment Sateen Covered Down Comforts, in single and double bed sizes, at 35.00, 26.00, 37.00, 37.50, 38.50, 300.50 each.

Velour Chiffons.

to suit all ages.

The velvet for costumes, costs and skirts; all the new popular colors; absolutely all slik, showing the cord effect so much in vogue this season in Paris gowns. This is a new arrival and made specially to our order; 19 to 45 inches wide; the

Blacks from \$1.50 to \$7.50 Colors from \$1.50 to \$3.50

Danish Cloth.

Very popular dress fabric for fall. Found in the flannel section, basement salesroom. Dresses, Waists, Jackets, etc., are made of them for and colors. Danish Cloths will be popular. See the display to-day. 15c Yard

Plain Costume Silks.

In the new fallle Francise, both plain and changeable, the new diagonal in both plain and changeable, new chiffon taffets in plain and chameleon and Satin Soliei in the plain effects; 20 to 22 inches wide. The correct material for street or evening costumes. \$1.00 and \$1.50

Special Announcement.

Announcement.

Our Black Dress Goods Department has in stock to-day the largest and most carefully selected assortment of medium and high-class dress and waist materials that we have ever had the pleasure of placing before the purchasing public of St. Louis. All at very moderate prices; it consists of Mohair, Brilliantine, Albatross, Outing Cioth, Crepes, Cheviots, Serges, Unfinished Worsteds, Panamas, Basket Cloths, Ediennes, Camel's Hairs, Broadcloths, Etamines, Armures, Venetians, etc., at prices ranging from 50c to \$2,00 a yard 50c to \$3.00 a yard

Women's Fall Underwear.

One lot; the ribbed cotton vests and drawers; high-neck vest with short sleeves, high-neck vest with long sleeves. Drawers in the knee and ankle length. Another lot—the ribbed fleeced cotton vests and drawers; high neck and long sleeve vests, knee-length drawers; also tights. Per garment,

50c

World's Fair Souvenir Pillow Tops To-Day 50c

School Hose for Children.

Fast black ribbed cotton hose for children; medium and heavy weights; all sizes.
Hard to wear out and little darning results. They are the most durable and the strongest hose made at the price for children. We call them special values because the price is so low for the quality. Per pair.

25C

··Kaiser" Italian Silk Undervests.

Daintiest, yet most durable, silk undergarments made to please the most fastidious taste. most fastidious taste.

AT \$2.85.—White Silk, crochet beading and ribbon drawstrings.

AT \$3.50.—Pink, blue and white, trimmed with dainty Valenciennes lace and ribbon drawstring.

AT \$3.95.—Silk embroidered in fleur-de-lis and bowknot designs, finished with lace and ribbon; colors pink, blue and white.

Arnold Knit Goods.

A Great Source of Comfort

to Mother and Child.

The stock is now complete.
Indispensable garments are children's night drawers, with feet, knickerbocker drawers, infants' abdominal shirts, bands, skirts, sleeping gown with drawstring, the 'Gertrude' suit, so well known to fastidious mothers, bath aprons and women's drawers, embroidery strimmed. women's drawers, embroidery trimmed.

At 9c-Arnold's Knit Silppers, from 2 to 7 years.

Arnold's catalogue given at your request. Baby Flannels.

White Saxony Wool Flannels, for infants' and children's underwest and for women's medium-weight skirts. We display a good assortment to-day. The quality is far superior to what is usually sold at this price, and it will be a good time for you to lay in a supply. 25c Yard

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES EXPOUNDED BY PARKER FISSURE IN MORE THE CONTROLLED BY PARKER FISSURE IN MORE THAN THE PARKER AND THE CONTROLLED BY PARKER FISSURE IN THE PARKER AND THE CONTROLLED BY THE C

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE ISSUED.

Continued From Page One.

reform of these abuses, and such reform The Archbishop of Canterbury, address-ing 10,000 persons at Washington, calls attention to the great work of evangeliza-

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxa-tion. Our party has always advanced the revenue for support of the Government. whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so-called, with revenue as the sub ordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the

This difference of principle still subsists near Lyons, N. Y., and one of them, the but our party appreciates that the long continued policy of the country, as mani-fested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaclously undertaken, on scientifi-principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing

conditions.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the frends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations.

In my response to your committee is pointed out the methods under which a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing busite accomplished without disturbing busi-ness conditions. I desire again to express the opinion that this method should be It is true that the Republicans, who do

followed.

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the Federal Senate throughout the next presidential term, and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent, and the necessaries of life. Many to-day are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleving power, should be our earnest endeavor.

TRIIST REMEDIES

TRUST REMEDIES. I pointed out in my earlier response the

emedy, which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts cannot be determined by the President or by a candidate for the presidency.

by the President or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the Constitution to the judiciary and not to the executive. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publishing Company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States Supreme Court reports, at page \$2, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

RECIPROCITY.

significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; to-day the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their markets abroad that they secure their markets abroad that they secure their marketials on the most favorable terms. kets abroad that they secure their ma-terials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred President, William Mc-Kinley, appreciated the situation. He pointed out in his last address to the peo-ple that we must make sensible trade ar-rangements if "we shall extend the out-

rangements if "we shall extend the out-lets for our increasing surplus." He said:
"A system which provides a mutual ex-change of commodities is manifestly es-sential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. "The period of exclusiveness is past. The expan-sion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retali-ation are not."

Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so-called "stand pat" policy must give way—that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this President—who had won the affection of his countrymenought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties necotated in pur-

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated allike by Mr. Baline and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the fourth section of the Dingley act, is a discouraging exhibition of had faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal Government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country.

President McKinley undertook honestly to cary out the purpose of this section of President McKinley undertook honestly to cary out the purpose of this section of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated within the prescribed limitation of two pears, which if ratified, would have had the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate, Indeed, they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement, under the general trenty powers, need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform centain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. This rection of the Dingley act stands forth as a menument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith.

INDEPENDENCE FOR

THE FILIPINOS.

In some quarters it has been assume that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self-United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publishing Company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States Supreme Court reports, at page \$2. It deeded that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case Such is the law of the land.

RECIPROCITY.

In my address to the Notification Committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market," has changed in its government" was intended to mean some

our power of resistance to insidious usur-pation of our constitutional rights. AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native-born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal pro-tection of the laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that re-sult it is essential that a passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accented an American citizen sh e world over as a proof of citizenship.

CIVIL SERVICE. The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public-spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil-service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

A vast expanse of country in the West portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen States and Territories mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of homeseekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress, it encountered opposition, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at Government expense. The alm of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the oill will be fullly accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of fudgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the Interior Department having this great work in charge.

In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregate more than 03,000 miles, and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary headgates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over \$30,000,000, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception and the enormous expense its carrying out involves make us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute, if effect is to be given to that part of the plan ultimate liability. of the sixteen States and Territori

PANAMA CANAL.

An isthmian canal has long been the tope of our statesmen, and the avowed alm of the two great parties, as their alm of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion will all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama Canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great stand firmly against the araument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation that we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good, is repugnant to the crinciples upon which our government was founded.

Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. The duty should be promptly performed.

AMERICAN SHIPPING. platforms in the past show. The Panama

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but 9 per cent of our total exports and imports. For forty years prior to 1861, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of 80 per cent of our foreign commerca. By 1877 It had dwin-

fitted by experience to find the remedy-which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of of subsidies, wrus INVESTIGATION OF

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of Government extion of every department of the Govern-ment. The Democrats in Congress de-manded it. The Republican majority re-fused the demand. The people can deter-mine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough inves-tigation. A Democratic Congress and ex-ecutive will assure it.

ARMY AND NAVY. We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, howinjection of personal and political inflaence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism in-stead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

PENSIONS FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The national Democracy favors liberal railors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by act of Congress." but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to Civil War veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so inca-

the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect zet aside by order No. 18 as to all persons over 62 years.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime, many of our soldiers and sallors long survived the age of 62 and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys, hunting through the statute, failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached 62. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress. And not until March of this year did anyone ever claim to have made the discovery that the President had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

The President of the Civil Service Commission, General John C. Black, formerly Inspector of Pensions and commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the President for what he had done, and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence, after all, seems not to have been placed on the defense of justification, for it is pleaded in mittgation that a former Democratic President did something looking in that direction. Even if that were so-which is not admitted—our present duty would be none the less binin and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for another. The first may possibly be due to mistake; the second, being based on the fivst can. erate the citation of one act of usurpa-tion of power as an excuse for another. The first may possibly be due to mistake; the second, being based on the first, car-not be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the order relied on simply provided that the age of 75 years should be regarded as evidence of inabil-ity to perform manual labor. Few men

died to Z per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by almost 199,090 tons in 1519—nearly 199 years ago—than it was last, year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years, the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely intrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—the fitted by the administration. In the said by the administration, in the fitted by the fitted

the ballots.

On the assumption that the order, as stated by the administration is revertible at the pleasure of the executive, it having been attempted, though perhaps unwitting, encroachment upon the regislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the

declars that if elected I will revoke that order.

But I go further and say that that being done. I will contribute my effort to-ward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the Civil War, and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The foreign relations of the Government

The foreign relations of the Government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, 7,690 miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first President, and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while evoiding entangling alliances with any.

Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American States that we claim no rights and will assume no functions save those of a friend and of an ally and defender as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental policeman; that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens; that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American State and its right to preserve order and otherwise regualte its own internal affairs in its own way; and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European state.

REFORM IN GOVERNMENTAL

REFORM IN GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the national Democracy the momination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times, and most imperious duty of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expeditures for the year 1875, which amounted \$274.00.000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the York, in convention assembled, recom-

last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of £82,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of uscless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation.

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the national bemocratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 18%, amounting to 524,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland cased to be President—aggregating 552,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of 50,000,000 paid for the Panama Canal rights and to the State of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of 532,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the Government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The expenses of the first four years succeeding the last Democratic administration amounted to the enormous average of \$51,000,000 per year. This large expenditure was due, to a considerable extent, to the cost of the Spanish-American War, which occurred during that period; but the termination of that war brought no relief to the Treasury, for the average annual expenses of the Government during the three subsequent years ending June 30, 1804, were about \$515,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached, during a like period, since the close of the Civil War.

This draft upon the revenues of the country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we have presented the reverse of the first fiscal year, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$1,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the Irealized pear, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$1,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the Irealized pear, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus

which future appropositions are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employes have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the chief executive reported to Congress that, "through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless believies, the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the Post-Office Department, have been notoriously violated * * *," there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertaken by the executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public finnds. Official extravagance is official crime.

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of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the Government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the War Department from \$14.00.400 in 1804 should be inquired into and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the Government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes, if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by indorsing at the boils the Republican majority of the House of Representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations, nor by continuing in pow-

Signature Cart H. Thitches